

A LIST OF THE REPTILIAN ACCESSION TO THE INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA, FROM 1865 to 1870, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF SOME NEW SPECIES,—*by* JOHN ANDERSON, M. D., F. L. S. & F. Z. S.

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The accompanying list is a rough record of the number of species and specimens of Reptiles, added to the Indian Museum during the last four and a half years, with an enumeration of the localities from whence they were obtained. The Museum is especially indebted to Messrs. Jerdon, W. T. Blanford, Stoliczka, Theobald, Gammie, Peal, Godwin-Austen and Haughton for many valuable donations. The Museum collectors who have visited many parts of India during the above period, have also largely contributed to the collections in this Department. Two hundred and fifty-five species have been received during these four and a half years and about 60 of them are either new or recently described species. They illustrate 113 genera and number in all 1768 specimens.

A great deal, however, remains yet to be done, before sufficient materials will have been brought together for the full and exhaustive illustration of the distribution and variation of the Reptile fauna of our Eastern possessions, &c., and it may not be out of place to indicate here the localities from whence Reptiles are most required. Chief among these are, the North Western Provinces, Marwar, Bikaneer, Sind, the North Western Himalaya, Assam, the Khasi Hills, Arakan and Burmah, Southern India and Ceylon, especially the four last mentioned localities.

Much has yet to be learned regarding the frogs, lizards and land and fresh water tortoises, and more especially of the smaller species of the two former groups.

The new species described in these pages have been received during the above period.

SCINCIDÆ.

*Euprepes novem-carinatus*, *n. sp.*

Supranasals form a suture behind the rostral. Eyelid scaly. Præfrontals, postfrontals and vertical meet in a point. Seven upper

labials, the 5th the longest. Ear obliquely oval with two or three strong prominent denticulations. Thirty-two longitudinal lines of scales round the body and 42 transverse lines between the axils. Scales with 9 keels, the three central ones strongly marked. The limb reaches to the anterior angle of the eye; hind limb as long as two-thirds of the distance between the axils.

Above olive brown with 4 or 5 narrow longitudinal black lines along the back. A deep brown band from the nostril through the eye and above the ear, along the side and on to the base of the tail, with a moderately white band above far over the supercilium along the side of the back; another through the upper labials and ear to the shoulder where it changes into the pale greenish yellow of the side. A very faint broken blackish line from the angle of the mouth to the shoulder and three or four from behind the fore limb along the side of the belly. Limbs with five longitudinal black lines with scattered white spots.

Length of body 3", 10''; tail 4", 4''.

*Hab.* Mandalay, Upper Burmah.

The nine keels, strongly denticulated ear, and the greater number of scales between the axils and round the body separate this species from *E. rufescens* apud Günther, or *E. macularius*.

*Euprepes longicaudatus*, *n. sp.*

Tail long and tapering, three and one half the length of the body. A long narrow linear supranasal, not contiguous with its fellow. Posterior frontals form a broad suture. The anterior frontal is partially divided, vertical moderate tapering behind. Fifth upper labial below the eye, much elongated; opening of the ear of moderate size, no lobules. Thirty longitudinal series of scales round the body and 28 transverse series between the fore and hind limbs. Præanals not enlarged, scales with 4 to 6 keels, 4 the prevailing number. Fore limb, when laid forward, reaches to the anterior angle of the eye; the posterior extremity covers 4-5ths of the internal between the groin and the axilla. Limbs of moderate strength. Upper surface and sides uniform dark brown, lower parts pale greenish white; vent to snout 1", 6''; vent to tip of tail 3", 9'', fore limb  $\frac{7}{16}$ " ; hind limb  $\frac{1}{16}$ ".

*Hab.* Cachar.

This form is closely allied to *E. monticola* from which it is distinguished by the greater number of the keels on its scales and by the length of its tail. It is in all probability a hill form.

#### GECKOTIDÆ.

##### **Hemidactylus Bengaliensis, n. sp.**

Body uniformly granular. An enlarged white tubercle on the side of the neck before the shoulder. No enlarged tubercles on the sacral region. Tail flattened from above downwards, flat on the under surface, contracted at the base and then expanded into broad verticils. A prominent almost spiny tubercle directed backwards on the posterior inferior margin of each verticil, with or without a small tubercle above it on the dorsal and lateral margin. The perfect tail a little longer than the body. Eight or nine femoral pores, not continued on to the preanal region. Thirty-five longitudinal series of scales on the middle of the abdomen. The rostral with a longitudinal groove on its upper surface. A pair of moderately-sized rounded plates behind the rostral, separated from each other by two granules, placed longitudinally and forming the upper margin of the nostrils. Two small plates enter into the posterior margin of the nostril, the first labial defining it below. Fifteen upper labials, the hinder ones very small. Eleven lower labials. Two large shields behind, broadly in contact with each other, and forming a suture with the sides of the mental and with the first labial. A pair of small shields on the external side of the post mentals. Two irregular lines of small shields of variable size below the lower labials. Twelve transverse imbricate plates in double series on all the fingers, except the thumb which has only 10, the distal on all, and sometimes the proximal, being undivided. Fingers all clawed, the claw of the thumb being very small. The upper surface of each finger is covered with about 5 longitudinal lines of enlarged almost scaly granules, the interval between them and the disks being occupied by minute granules. Thirteen imbricate plates in double series on the second and third toes, the distal and proximal ones being undivided; twelve on the 4th and 5th toes, the proximal ones being single or partially divided,

the distal one single. All the toes clawed. The scale-like granules on the upper surface arranged as on the fingers.

Brownish grey olive, with 5 to 6 transverse, broad, wavy, brownish bands, with pale posterior margins on the back, and 12 to 13 more indistinct bands on the tail with the angle directed backwards. Sides faintly reticulated with brown. Under surface pale yellowish, brightest on the middle of the abdomen. Disks bright silvery white in life. Length 2, " 11", tail 3", 2" = 6", 1".

This species is common in Bengal, and is closely allied to *H. Coctei*, from which it is distinguished by the tubercle on the side of its neck, by the absence of the tubercles on the sacral region, the spiny character of the lateral caudal tubercles and the smaller tubercle above it, the greater number of its upper labials and by its coloration.

#### *Nycteridium Himalayanum*, *n. sp.*

Head rather flat : snout broader, flatter and more rounded than in *N. Schneideri*. Fingers and toes with a more developed membrane. Uniformly granular above, with the exception of a line of large, round, flat, scale-like granules along the sides from behind the fore limb to the loin. Thirty-six longitudinal rows of scales in the middle of the belly. Two pairs of mental shields, the anterior nearly twice as large as the posterior. Eleven upper and eight lower labials. A line of small shields above the upper labials. A pair of supranasals behind the rostral, the two separated by a small azygos shield. Tail broken off.

Uniform greyish above with a shining lustre, marbled with blackish in short lines. A dark line far behind the eye along the side, minutely punctulated with black, a spot to each granule most numerous on the limbs, the sides of the body and head ; under surface yellowish.

The rather strongly webbed feet of this species would seem to connect *Ptychozoon* and *Nycteridium*. The glands behind the ear in the position of the paratoids are prominent structures, filled with a white cheesy substance. Darjeeling ; 3,000 feet.

## OLIGODONTIDÆ.

**Simotes semifasciatus**, *n. sp.*

Scales in 17 rows, occipital suture little more than half the length of the vertical. Occipitals but little larger than the vertical, rounded or obliquely truncated behind. Eight upper labials, the 4th and 5th entering the orbit. Loreal longer than high. Two præoculars and two postoculars. Temporals 1 + 2 or 1 + 1 + 2, or 2 + 2; one only in contact with the postoculars, but when there is a small anterior temporal, this shield is in contact with the two postoculars. Upper postocular wedged in between the supraciliary and the occipital. Ventrals 181, C. 34. Anal entire? Length 8", 5"', tail 2", 3"', ventrals with an obtuse keel. Uniform brown above, with 50 obscure, irregular, narrow, broken, transverse, black bands, formed by the black margin of the scales, not continued on to the second row of scales. Under surface dull yellowish with numerous quadrangular large black spots on the ventrals and caudals, obscure on the anterior eighth of the body. All the scales minutely punctulated with brown.

Two specimens, Naga Hills, Assam.

## COLUBRIDÆ.

**Zamenis Ladacensis**, *n. sp.*

Head rather long; snout pointed, the rostral as broad as high, pyramidal. Anterior frontals as broad as long, their greatest length being from within outwards, about half the size of the posterior frontals. Mesial suture of posterior frontals obliterated, but a small portion of the united shield is separated on the right side; vertical much contracted in the middle, its anterior end broad. Occipitals proportionally larger, than in *Z. fasciolatus*, transversely truncated behind. Loreal almost square. One large præocular reaching the vertical with a small detached piece below, separated from the 3rd and 4th upper labials. Nine upper labials, the 4th and 5th entering the orbit, the posterior upper extremity of the latter prolonged up behind the orbit. The upper half of the 6th distinct, but excluded from the orbit by the 5th. Two posterior

\* The snake has been cut open through the anal.

oculars in contact with two temporals. Temporals 2 + 2, nineteen rows of smooth scales with two apical pores, ventrals with a distinct keel, most marked on the middle and hind part of the body. Anal bifid, ventrals 237, caudals 102. Pale olive brown, marked on the anterior half of the body by broad brown dorsal bands only a little darker than the general colour of the snake, distinct near the anterior part of the body, but obscure behind. Ventral surface pale yellow, faintly marbled with brown on the under surface of the tail. Nine teeth in each maxillary, the last stronger than the others.

Ladak, where it is said to be the only snake inhabiting that elevated region.

***Tropidonotus Sikkimensis*, n. sp.**

Head of moderate size, obtusely rounded in front; scales in 19 rows, feebly keeled, much imbricate on the anterior half of the body and disposed in very oblique rows. Ventrals 166—170, caudals 64—66. Rostral much broader than high. Anterior frontals more than half the size of the posterior pair, obtusely truncated in front. Lateral margins of vertical broader than anterior margin, convergent. Posterior margins of occipitals rounded, occipitals longer than vertical, supraciliary nearly as large as vertical. One quadrangular loreal higher than broad. Præocular just reaching the upper surface of the head. Three postoculars, eight upper labials, the 4th and 5th entering the orbit. Temporals 2 + 2 in contact with all the postoculars, the inferior anterior are about 4 times as large as the superior. Two pairs of elongated chin shields, the posterior divergent behind, anterior in contact with five lower labials. Twenty-five small teeth in each maxillary, scarcely separated from two strong teeth behind them. Anterior half of the body olive green, darkening posteriorly to olive brown, reticulated posteriorly with white and black, involving the margins of the scales. Under surface pale yellow, the ventrals on the anterior third of the body with large blackish brown spots, that sometimes cover a whole shield; then the posterior thirds minutely speckled with dark purplish brown; the angles of the ventrals of the same colour. The upper side of the head is uniform olive, but all the upper labials and rostral are pale yellow; in front of the eye pale olive brown, no black spot below the eye.

Darjeeling, 5000 feet.

This description is drawn up from two specimens\* that agree in every particular. It is closely allied to *G. subminiatus* and *T. himalayanus*, but distinguished from them by its dentition, the relatively fewer number of its caudal plates and by its distinctive coloration.

#### HYDROPHIIDÆ.

*Hydrophis tuberculata*, *n. sp.*

Head slightly broader than the neck and of moderate length. Neck not very slender. Rostral broader than high. Fourth and fifth labials below the eye; one præocular and two postoculars. Three to four temporals along the side of each occipital, the anterior one the largest and almost entering the labial margin. The nasals are large and quadrangular, and much larger than the frontals which are rounded behind. The vertical is emarginate and much smaller than the elongated occipitals.† All the shields of the head, including the lower labials and the scales in the immediate vicinity of the head, are thickly studded over with minute granules. Thirty-eight rows of slightly imbricate scales round the neck, each scale with two prominent tubercles, one before the other. Ventrals 321, small, about twice the size of the adjoining scales, irregular, sometimes dividing, those on the fore part of the body largest. Each ventral with several minute tubercles on either side. Four anal shields, the external the largest. Terminal scale of tail moderately large, tuberculated at its base. Trunk encircled by 59 black bands, 8 black bars on the tail. The bands are broadest and blackest on the back, contracting on the sides into narrow indistinct lines, continued on to the ventral surface. Ground colour olive yellow above, bright gamboge yellow below. A dark olive patch on the crown of the head with a pale yellowish band from orbit to orbit, and passing backwards through the temporals to the neck. An obscure dark line through the upper labials which are yellowish. Length 49 inches.

\* No. 1. Length  $35\frac{1}{2}$ ; tail  $7\frac{1}{8}$ . No. 2. Length  $34\frac{3}{4}$ ; tail 7.

† Two large pairs of square-shaped chin-shields in contact with each other and four of the lower labials.

*Hab.* Tidal streams, Calcutta.

This species is very closely allied to *H. granosa* from which it is separated by the small number of scales round the neck, by its two postoculars and two pairs of large chin-shields and by differences in the form of the shields of the head.

**Hydrophis Fayreriana, n. sp.**

Head short and thick, snout broad, rounded; body moderately long, stout, of nearly equal breadth throughout and narrower on the anterior fifth. Frontal shields large, tapering outwards, about the same size as the nasals. One præocular, small and pointing forwards. One postocular. Seven upper labials, the 5th the largest, the 6th and 7th labials with a shield above them, suggesting that they are only portions of a large 6th labial. Third and fourth labials entering the orbit, oblong, higher than broad. The front lower labials form a suture behind the mental and are succeeded by a number of scale-like shields. Thirty-four rows of smooth, scales round the neck. Those on the ventral surface larger than those on the back and sides, and slightly imbricate, no enlarged ventrals; 193 scales from the chin to the vent. Five pairs of small præanal shields.

Thirty-nine broad olive brown cross bands on the back, extending to the sides, but not on to the belly, rounded below, separated by narrow pale lines about half a scale's breadth. Tail olive brown above, black on its lower third. Length 30", 2''' ; tail 3", 1''' ; gape 6."'

*Hab.* Bay of Bengal, Pooree Coast.

This species appears to be closely allied to *H. Hardwickii*, from which it is distinguished by the absence of tubercles in the adults, the partial imbrication of the middle rows of scales on the belly, by their greater number &c.

**Hydrophis crassicollis, n. sp.**

Head hardly distinct from the neck. Neck and body of nearly equal girth throughout. Round neck 2", 2''' , round middle of body 2", 9''' . Body elongated. Thirty-four series of scales round the neck, 40 round the middle of the body. Scales almost smooth on



the neck and anterior third of the body; two feeble keel-like tubercles, one before the other, very obscure, but more strongly developed on the two posterior thirds, ventrals twice the size of the adjoining scales, quite smooth, broken up here and there on the posterior five eighths of the body. Two pairs of anal shields, the central pair of moderate size, elongate, the external pair very large. The vertical is pointedly linquate. One præ- and two post-oculars. The 3rd, 4th and 5th labials enter the orbit on one side, but only the 3rd and 4th on the opposite side, the 5th being transversely divided into two shields which do not reach quite as high as the orbital margin. Two pairs of large chin shields, the anterior pair quadrangular, and the posterior pair rather elongated. Olive yellow above, yellowish on the sides and under surface, 62 broad black bands on the back, contracting to a point on the sides, but prolonged very indistinctly on to the sides and central aspect, when they expand as a large blackish spot. Near the tail the dorsal bands become connected together, and their continuations on the central aspect follow a similar arrangement. Six black rings on the tail, confluent below; the latter third entirely black. Length (total) 4 feet, 5", 6"; tail 4", 3". Hughli, below Calcutta. The peculiarity of this species is its elongated body, the uniform breadth which it preserves throughout its length and its enlarged and smooth ventrals.

#### CROTALIDÆ.

##### *Hypnale affinis*, *n. sp.*

Snout short, triangular, slightly concave above, canthus rostralis prominent; point of snout turned up, with the linquate shaped rostral directed forwards and upwards, capped by 4 small and rather nodular scales; frontals broken up in a number of small scales, symmetrically arranged. Occipitals as large as supraciliaries, irregularly shaped and tending to divide in the middle, irregularly truncated behind, one in one direction and the other in another. Three præoculars forming the posterior boundary of the loreal pit. Two postoculars, the lower one very large, forming the edge of the eye and reaching to the lower præocular. Two large temporals, widely separated from the occipitals and diminishing in size from before backwards. Eight upper labials, the second forms the lower mar-

gin of the loreal pit. The posterior labials are very much smaller than the third and fourth and only half as high. Scales in 19 or 20 rows, moderately keeled, ventrals 148-155, subcaudals 36-35. Anal entire. Tail terminating in a convex almost spiny scale.

There are two varieties of coloration, the markings being the same; one is light reddish brown and the other dark brown. A series of large, round, dark brown spots either opposite or alternate along each side of the back, confluent on the posterior fourth of the body, with a lateral series of smaller and more indistinct spots below them, with another line of still smaller spots on the first series of scales and angles of ventrals. All the scales and the ventrals finely mottled with brown. A narrow longitudinal brown band along the side of the neck corresponding to the second line of spots. A broad yellowish brown band from behind the eye through one half of the temporals, downwards behind the angle of the mouth to the side of the neck between the second and third line of spots. A shoe-shaped brown band, the front of the shoe forwards, on the occiput and nape. A brown band from below and behind the eye through the lower two thirds of the temporals and from the posterior half of the third labial round the angle of the mouth, on a line with the lowest line of spots. Fifth to 8th upper labials each with a yellowish spot. Two yellow spots below the angle of the mouth.

This species is distinguished by the greater number of scales round the body, their stronger carination, the greater number of its upper labials and the relatively lesser height of the small posterior labials to those below the eye.

#### RANIDÆ.

##### *Rana Gammii*, *n. sp.*

Snout short, moderately pointed and rounded, with indistinct canthus rostralis. Tympanum hidden or very indistinct, one-half the diameter of the eye. Lower jaw with a pair of not very prominent apophyses, vomerine prominences of moderate size, placed nearly transversely with an interval between them. Skin generally smooth, but with a very few small tubercles on the sides and sacral region in some, others smooth throughout. A fold joining the posterior angle of the eyelids. A glandular fold from the eye over the tym-

panic region to the shoulder, and another from behind the eye along the side of the back to the groin. Hind limb of moderate length. The distance between the vent and the heel a little longer than the body. An oblong flat tubercle at the base of the first toe, and a fold along the 1st and 5th toes. The 3rd and 5th toes are almost subequal, the 4th being the longest. Tips of toes and fingers slightly swollen. Toes completely and broadly webbed, the membrane reaching to the tips of all the toes and not emarginate.

Olive grey above, marbled on the back with blackish brown. A black band between the eye and the snout and another from the posterior angle of the eye to near the shoulder. A black band between the eyes. The posterior half of the lateral glandular fold is yellowish. A brown blackish band below the lateral fold from behind the eye to the groin. About 8 black bars on the upper jaw and 12 on the lower; the chin faintly speckled with greyish. Fore limbs and fingers black spotted. Sides with from 6 to 8 black spots. Legs barred and marbled with brownish. Toes barred with black and marbled with paler. Under surface yellowish, brighter on the under and hinder surface of the thighs.

Another specimen from the same locality (Darjeeling) has the sides and sacral region tubercular and the legs very feebly so. The colour above is uniform (in spirit) dark slate, marbled with darker. Around the vent there is a loose circular bay, marked by radiating lines, thickly studded over by papillæ, each capped by a chitinous, curved, sharp process.

Length of ♂ 2", 7"; hind leg 4", 2". Length of ♀ 2", 10"; leg 5", 2". Males without vocal sacs.

*Habitat.* Darjeeling, 4000 feet.

Dr. Jerdon\* in a late notice of some reptiles mentions a frog from Darjeeling somewhat allied to *R. Liebigii*, but distinguished from it by its more fully webbed feet. Such is his description and he applies to it the name *R. sikimensis*. I have no means of determining whether this frog is or is not the one now described, as Dr. Jerdon gives no additional details regarding it.

\* Proceedings Asiatic Society, Bengal, 1870, p. 83.

**Pxyicephalus Khasianus, n. sp.**

Body short and thick, legs of moderate length. Head short and broad. Snout short and rounded; no canthus rostralis; nostrils directed upwards and backwards, almost on the upper surface and half way between the eye and the snout. Eyes rather large and prominent. Occiput much swollen. Tympanum inverted by the skin, but faintly visible, small, one half the diameter of the eye. Skin in the groin full, smooth throughout, no trace of tubercles, fingers quite free; three small tubercles on the palmar aspect, the inner one the largest, elongated and simulating the shovel-like tubercle of the metatarsus. The first and second fingers of nearly equal length, about a half shorter than the third; the fourth about one third shorter than the third. Thighs rather short, lower leg little shorter than the thigh. Tarsus and foot the length of the thigh and one half of the tibial portion. The body very little longer than the distance between the vent and the heel. The shovel-shaped prominence laterally compressed, but not prominent. Two apophyses on the lower jaw. The choanæ are round, more distinctly defined, but rather smaller, than the eustachien tubes; vomerine prominences placed transversely behind the choanæ and separated from each other by a narrow interval. Tongue rather small, cordate and notched behind.

Uniform brown above, faintly barred on the thigh; spotted with brown on the sides, chin, thorax and under-surface of the limbs.

*Hab.* Khasi Hills.

The position and direction of the vomerine prominences and the small size of the metatarsal tubercle almost serve to separate this form as the type of a new genus.

## POLYPEDATIDÆ.

**Hylorana granulosa, n. sp.**

Of moderately slender habit. Canthus rostralis distinct, rounded. Snout of moderate length, pointed. The interval between the eyes is equal the distance from the anterior angle of the eye to the nostril. Nostril below canthus rostralis near the end of the snout. Loreal region longitudinally concave. Tympanum nearly as large as the eye. Vomerine teeth in two, somewhat oblique, ridges near the

internal margin of the choanæ, converging, but separated by a narrow interspace. Tongue rather elongately cordate, deeply notched. A strong glandular fold at the side of the back from the eye to the loin. Two glands at the angle of the mouth, one behind the other, not prolonged on to the side as a glandular fold. Limbs of moderate length; disks rather small. Fingers slender and of moderate length. The first is rather longer than the 4th, and the 2nd is considerably shorter than the latter; the third is more than one half longer than the 4th. The 4th toe is if anything less than one half of the body. Two well developed metatarsal tubercles, the inner one oblong, the outer one round and prominent. Toes two-thirds webbed. From the vent to the metatarsal tubercle is considerably more than the length of the body. The back is closely granular with a few scattered tubercles, more especially on the sacral region. Tubercles not visible in the supposed young. Head almost smooth. Sides of the body of the adult with small and large tubercles.

Olive brown above, paler on the glandular line of the sides. A dark band from the nostril to the eye. A dark brown band from behind the eye along the side. A narrow white streak from below the eye along the glandular fold behind the mouth. Upper lip olive brown. Chin and throat dusky. Thorax, abdomen, sides, fore limbs, and front and back of femora yellowish, reticulately spotted with brown, the reticulations strongest on the back of the thighs. Upper surface of legs barred with brown to the feet.

In a specimen, which appears to be the young of this species from Pegu, the colours are more marked than in the adult, more especially the pale colour of the dorsal glandular lines which is prolonged forwards as a pale margin to the upper eyelid and canthus rostralis. The light colour of the glands behind the mouth is prolonged along the sides as an indistinct line, also showing itself to a certain extent in the adult, which the young resembles in all the other details of coloration.

The young specimen was obtained in Pegu by Mr. Theobald and the adults at Sebsaugor, Assam. The former measures: length 1", 2", hind limb 1, 11"; the latter: length 2", 2", hind limb 3", 6."

I first described this species in my notes from a specimen I obtained in Yunnan.

***Hylorana monticola*, n. sp.**

Snout of moderate length, very little longer than the distance between the eyes. Moderately pointed, canthus rostralis triangular or nearly so. Loreal region between the nostril and eye flat, perpendicular and then abruptly rounded outwards to lower jaw. Nostril directed backwards and outwards, slightly below the canthus rostralis and nearer the end of the snout than the eye. Upper jaw not projecting much beyond the lower one. Tympanum distinct, small, about one third the size of the eye. The tongue cordate, hardly elongated, deeply notched behind. Choanæ hemispherical; the vomerine ridges begin on a line with their anterior internal angle in two oblique lines, increasing in size from before, backwards converging, but separated by a considerable interspace. The eustachian openings are rather larger than the choanæ. A glandular fold along the side of the back, with a very indistinct one from the tympanum to the shoulder. A few enlarged glands behind the mouth, with a short fold meeting the one from the tympanum and ceasing behind the shoulder. From the vent to the heel is slightly in excess of the length of the body. The length of the foot is about half the length of the body. Disks large. The thumb is a little shorter than the second finger which is about one fourth shorter than the fourth. The third finger is one third longer than the fourth. Toes broadly webbed, the membrane reaching to the disks of all fingers except the fourth.

Dark slate colour above, obscurely marked with large darker spots. A deep bluish black band from the nostril through the eye and tympanum, and along the sides on which it expands, and is obscurely spotted with darker. A pale bluish line from the eye along the glandular fold. Upper surface of legs greyish, obscurely banded and mottled with slaty brownish. Back of thighs finely reticulated with brown. Under surface yellowish. Upper lip, post-oral glands and fold yellowish, faintly mottled with dark slaty. A narrow slaty streak along the margin of the lower jaw. A dark bluish black broken band from the angle of the mouth downwards

and backwards along the forepart of the humerus, separated from the general dark slaty of the arm by a narrow yellowish streak. Below, the elbow and the bands barred with blackish.

Length of body 2", 10"; hind limb 5", 2".

Darjeeling, 3,500 feet.

The single fold along the back, the small tympanum, the smooth skin and the coloration of this species separate it from all its fellows. Only one specimen has come under my observation.

*Polypedates tuberculatus*, *n. sp.*

Head of moderate size; snout rounded and somewhat pointed. Canthus rostralis indistinct rounded. Nostrils below it near the tip of the snout. Tympanum about two-thirds the size of the eye, vomerine prominences close to the internal angle of the choanæ, rounded and small, with a large interspace between them. Tongue moderately long, deeply notched behind. Fingers broadly webbed, the membrane reaching the disks of the second and fourth fingers. Disks of fingers large, about one-third larger than those of the toes. A small oblong metatarsal tubercle. Length from the vent to the metatarsal tubercle considerably larger than the body. A strong fold from the eye over the tympanum to the shoulder. Skin smooth above. Abdomen finely granular with numerous moderately sized round tubercles; under surface of thighs granular, with scattered large round tubercles.

Upper surface uniformly deep brown in spirit. Brownish yellow below with a blackish region round the vent, a short way along the thighs. The tubercles of the abdomen and thighs are darker. Faint black banding on the tibiæ and femora. Some specimens with a violet spot on the tip of the snout, another before the eye and a broad violet band with dark margins from the eye along the side to the groin.

Longest specimen 1", 8"; thigh 8"; leg 9"; tarsus 5"; metatarsus and toes 7".

This species is intermediate between *Polypedates* and *Rhacophorus*. In its general form, in the wide interspace between its vomerine processes, it is strongly affined to the latter, while its smaller disks and the incomplete webbing of its toes affine it to

*Polypedates*. I was at first inclined to refer it to *Rhacophorus*, but prefer now to locate it provisionally as I have now done.

*Hab.* Seebaugor, Assam.

***Rhacophorus maculatus*, n. sp.**

*Rhacophorus Reinwardtii*, Jerdon, Proc. As. Soc. Beng. 1870, p. 84.

Head very short and broad, of moderate size, snout rather shorter than in *R. maximus*, Günth. This distance between the eyes is the length of the snout, and about one half the distance between the nostrils is broader than the interval between them. Nostrils near the extremity of the snout below the canthus rostralis. Canthus rostralis indistinct, rounded. Tympanum rather indistinct, about one half the longer diameter of the eye. A very feeble fold over the tympanum, vomerine teeth in two transverse ridges from the anterior internal angle of the choanæ, with a moderately wide interval between them. Upper surface smooth; abdomen and under surface of thighs granular.

Violet above, with a few scattered minute white and black spots, the former only in the adult. Yellowish below, the chin and throat occasionally with a few black spots. A large intensely bluish black spot on the side behind the arm, with a smaller one on a line with it posteriorly; rather occasionally absent in the young. Both minutely speckled with violet.

Length 2", 3"; hind limb 3", 5".

*Hab.* Khasi Hills.

I have five specimens of this frog from the Khasi Hills, and in all the above characters are persistent. Dr. Jerdon referred this form to *R. Reinwardtii* from which it is distinguished by the persistent black spots on the side, the white and black spotting of the back in adults and the invariable absence of the spots on membrane of the fingers and toes.

***Ixalus punctatus*, n. sp.,**

Habit rather stout, Head rather broad and rounded. Length of the snout is a little more than the breadth between the eyes. Canthus rostralis distinct; the nostril nearer the end of the snout than



the eye. Tympanum distinct, about one-third the size of the eye. The choanæ smaller than the eustachian tubes. The back nearly smooth with a few scattered minute tubercles on the sacral region. Finely tubercular on the sides, on the under surface of the body and femora; the tubercles anterior to the thorax being less numerous than on the belly. A fold from the eye over the tympanum to the shoulder. Limbs of moderate length; disks well developed. The first finger is shorter than the second and the latter than the third; the fourth reaches only to the end of the third joint of the third. From the vent to the metatarsal tubercle is the length of the body. Metatarsal tubercle small. Toes less than one-third webbed; disks not so large as on the fingers.

Back brownish (spirit specimen), as far forwards as the anterior angle of the eye where the brown abruptly ceases in a straight line, the upper surface of the snout being light olive grey. The brown of the back obscurely spotted with darker. Sides bluish grey, the minute tubercles dark brown. Under surface dirty yellowish, the chin, throat and thorax with scattered brown spots. A dark brown band from the snout to the tympanum. A white line along the canthus rostralis and margin of eyelid and supratympanal fold. Upper lips white. A brown spot in the axilla and a large elongated one in the groin. A dark brown band on the back of the thighs at some distance internal to the vent.

This description is drawn up from a frog in the Museum labelled *I. tinniens*, Jerdon, from the Nilgiris.\* In Dr. Jerdon's specimen of that species, the body was  $1\frac{1}{10}$  and the hind leg  $1\frac{3}{10}$  while in the frog that yields this description, the body is  $\frac{9}{10}$  and the hind limb  $1\frac{3}{10}$ , which would seem to indicate that the former was a frog of a very different habit of body from the latter. There are no other points in Dr. Jerdon's account of *Phyllomedusa? tinniens*† to assist in identifying the frog he had in view, and from the circumstance that he makes no mention of the tubercular sides and under surface, and does not enumerate any of the striking features of the coloration, of the form just described, I believe it to have been wrongly referred to *P. tinniens*. He describes an *Ixalus glandu-*

\* Collected by Mr. Theobald.

† Journal As. Soc. Beng. vol. XXII, p. 533.

*losa*\* with a largely glandular abdomen and slightly webbed feet, but the characters are so vaguely given, that the description is of no practical value.

*Ixalus lateralis*, *n. sp.*,

Snout short as long as the eye, rounded in front; canthus rostralis angular and rounded. Tympanum about one-third the size of the eye. Tongue linear, elongate, slightly notched behind. Eustachian tubes about the same size as the choanæ. Skin smooth above; sides and sacral region with a few minute scattered tubercles. A fold from the eye over the tympanum to the shoulder, terminated over the latter in a rather prominent white tubercle, under surface smooth, limbs moderately long. The tips of the fingers and toes very feebly dilated. Second finger slightly longer than the first, and the third than the former. Fifth about one-half the length of the fourth. Foot rather short, the fourth toe less than one half the length of the body. The first toe very small, about one half the length of the second. The third toe is its distal phalanx longer than the fifth, and the latter reaches only to the distal end of the second phalanx of the fourth. Toes one-fourth webbed, an elongated metatarsal tubercle at the base of the first toe. From the vent to the heel is the length of the snout shorter than the body.

Uniform brown above (spirit specimen). Three black spots, with a white spot in the centre of some, in linear series along the side. A lower oblong black spot on the side of the sacrum above the groin. A narrow white line on the middle of the side between the fore and hind limbs. A black band along the supratympanal fold. A few black spots above the vent. Back of the thighs black, with a white spot at the end of the band. Legs barred with black. Under surface brownish yellow.

Length 1", 1"', hind limb 1", 10''.

The habitat of this species is unknown. I found it in a bottle along with a specimen of *Xenophrys monticola* and labelled *Hylorana*—?

\* *Ibidem* p. 532.

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to the collection of Reptiles in the Indian Museum, since 1865.

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„ <i>Kuhlii</i> , Schleg.,	...	0
„ „ var., <i>chinensis</i> , And.,—Prome and Hotha,	...	32
„ <i>Gammii</i> , n. sp., And.,—Darjeeling,	...	4
„ <i>tigrina</i> , Daud.,—Calcutta, Agra, Assam, Upper Burma, and Yunan,	...	49
„ <i>cyanophlyctis</i> , Schneid.,—Calcutta, Orissa, Nagpore and Chanda (C. Provinces), Assam,	...	32
„ <i>gracilis</i> , Wieg.,—Central Provinces, Nilgiris, Assam, Garo Hills, Khasi Hills, Upper and Lower Bur- ma, Penang and Andamans,	...	48
„ „ var., <i>nicobariensis</i> , Stol., Nicobars,	...	2
„ „ var., <i>pulla</i> , Stol.,—Penang,	...	3
„ „ var., <i>andamanensis</i> , Stol.,—Andamans,	...	2
„ n. sp., (And.),—Poonsee, Kukhyen Hills,	...	2
<i>Pyicephalus beviceps</i> , Schneid.,—Agra and Simla,	...	37

## DICROGLOSSIDÆ.

<i>Xenophrys monticola</i> , Gthr.,—Darjeeling and Khasi Hills,	...	15
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## RHINODERMATIDÆ.

<i>Diplopelma carnaticum</i> , Jerdon,—Martaban,	...	1
„ n. sp., (And.),—Prome,	...	1
„ <i>rubrum</i> , Jerdon,—Killore, Carnatic,	...	2
„ <i>pulchrum</i> , Jerd.—Pegu,	...	7
<i>Ansonia Penangensis</i> , Stoliczka,—Penang,	...	2
<i>Cacopus systema</i> , Schneid.,—Agra,	...	11
„ <i>globosus</i> , Gthr.,—Calcutta,	...	1

## BUFONIDÆ.

<i>Bufo pantherina</i> , Boie,—Agra,	...	25
„ <i>viridis</i> , Laur.,—Simla,	...	2
„ <i>calamita</i> , Laur.,—Kashmir,	...	1
„ <i>Sikkimensis</i> , Blyth,—Darjeeling,	...	1
„ <i>melanostictus</i> , Schneid.,—Calcutta, Central Provinces, Nilgiris, Agra, Koteghur, Assam, Khasi Hills, Upper and Lower Burma, Yunan, Penang, Singapore, Andamans and Nicobars,	...	106

## POLYPEDATIDÆ.

<i>Hylorona granulosa</i> , And., n. sp.,—Assam, Pegu and Hotha (Yunan),	...	5
„ <i>Nicobariensis</i> , Stol., n. sp.,—Nicobars,	...	5
„ <i>macrodactylus</i> , Gthr.,—Pegu,	...	1
„ <i>flavesceus</i> , Jerdon,—Malabar,	...	3
„ n. sp., (And.),—Moulmein,	...	1
„ <i>erythræa</i> , Schleg.,—Khasi Hills,	...	7
„ <i>monticola</i> , And., n. sp.,—Darjeeling,	...	1
<i>Ixalus cinerascens</i> , Stol., n. sp.,—Moulmein,	...	1
<i>Polypedates maculatus</i> , Gray,—Calcutta, Central Provinces, Darjeeling, Cachar and Pegu,	...	18
„ <i>quadrilineatus</i> , Wieg.,—Assam,	...	10
„ <i>Hascheanus</i> , Stol., n. sp.,—Penang,	...	3
„ <i>smaragdinus</i> , Blyth.,—Khasi Hills,	...	4
„ <i>marmoratus</i> , Blyth.,—Darjeeling, Khasi Hills, Pensee and Kukhyen Hills,	...	10
„ <i>pleurostictus</i> , Gthr.,—Nilgiris,	...	2
„ <i>tuberculatus</i> , And., n. sp.,—Assam,	...	5
„ <i>annectans</i> , Jerdon, n. sp.,—Khasi Hills,	...	4

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	<i>Rhacophorus maximus</i> , Gthr.,—Assam, Khasi Hills and Jyntea Hills,	... 18
	„ <i>maculatus</i> , n. sp., And., Khasi Hills,	... 4
	HYLIDE.	
	<i>Hyla chinensis</i> , Gthr.,—Hotha and Pensee, Yunan,	... 34
	HYLÆDACTYLIDÆ.	
	<i>Callula pulchra</i> , Gray,—Calcutta, Lower and Upper Burma,	... 7
	<i>Batrachia gradientia.</i>	
	SALAMANDRIDÆ.	
	<i>Hydrodactylus</i> , n. sp., And.,—Yunan,	... 12

ON SOME UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF CAMPTOCERAS AND OTHER LAND SHELLS, *by* HENRY F. BLANFORD.  
(With plate II.)

[Received 2nd December, read 7th December, 1870.]

Of the species, now described, the two new forms of *Camptoceras* were obtained recently by Major Godwin-Austen in Eastern Bengal. The *Alycaeus*, and I believe the *Diplommatina*, were originally found by myself many years since at Darjeeling. The *Glossula* and *Helicarions* from the same place were obtained by Mr. Atkinson and Dr. Stoliczka.

The discovery of two new forms of a genus, hitherto known only as represented by the type species *C. terebra*, Bens.; is of great interest; the more so that one of the new forms exhibits in only a slight degree the abnormal character of the typical species, while the other has this character as strongly marked as *C. terebra*; to which indeed it is closely allied. The conditions of habitat under which Major Godwin-Austen found his specimens are somewhat different from those of *C. terebra*, described by Mr. Benson. Major Austen is not, however, sure that the specimens were living at the time that he met with them, and it is quite compatible with the circumstances, that *C. Austeni* and *C. lineatum* should, like *C. terebra*, naturally live beneath the water.

I may note that *C. terebra* (see pl. II, fig. 1,) has never been met with by any collector, either at Moradabad or elsewhere, since its original discovery by Dr. Bacon and Mr. Benson.